

LABOR CLARION

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No. 18

Unionism's Enemies—Foes Not All Outside the Ranks.

BY JAMES SYMONDS.

Not all the destructive foes of unionism are outside its ranks. Labor unions are impeded in their work by internal conscious and unconscious foes, who, to a greater or less degree, are exercising their power to destroy.

The unconscious foes are none the less deadly because they are unconscious. They comprise the hot headed radicals who, though they may be honest in their purpose, are wrong in their reasoning. They think little, but talk much. They want the whole earth, and they want it now, and without any regard to local or general or special trade or industrial conditions, with supreme disregard of all laws of supply and demand or of laws of the union, they plunge the union into disastrous and sometimes illegal strikes and then condemn the union and its officers if it does not succeed, in this manner sometimes completing the destruction of the union they claimed to support as good union men.

This history of unionism records instances where organization proceeded at a rapid rate and promised speedily to remedy many of labor's wrongs, but all progress was stopped by a sudden epidemic of premature wage disputes, followed by illegal strikes. The entire attention of the executive and organizing staff of the union would then be directed to adjusting the illegal strikes, no attention being paid to the work of organizing meanwhile, and through this diverting the efforts of the executives from constructive work to an attempt to repair the damages caused by destructive work, accompanied with quarrels incident to failure, movements fraught with the welfare of hundreds of thousands of human beings have been wrecked through the unconscious exercise of the power to destroy by the unconscious foes within the ranks.

The redeeming feature of this class is that, their motives being sincere, many of them learn by experience to avoid the dangers of illogical radical methods and policies.

A few, however, graduate, or, more properly speaking, degenerate, from this class to the class of conscious foes within the ranks.

The conscious foes within the ranks comprise those who have personal grudges to settle or ambitions to serve and are willing to sacrifice the movement to gratify either personal ambition or personal spite.

The strike breaker is an open foe, and all know where to find him. He is a Hessian, while the conscious foe within the ranks is a Benedict Arnold. He is in it for himself only. He aspires to lead, not by meritorious ideas or measures advocated by him, but by condemnation of everything advocated by everybody else. He is destructive and not constructive. He comes with fair professions on his lips and malice in his heart. He proposes to love the union much, but condemns everything connected with it except himself. Being busy destroying the work or reputation of others, he has no time to do any work or establish any reputation for himself and he soon fades because his dupes soon recognize him as one great in promises and little in performance.

When any one claims prominence, let those whose support is asked analyze his qualifications for leadership.

The first test is whether he is destructive or constructive in his work. If the first, he will denounce everything and everybody, basing his whole position on criticism of others.

If he does advocate anything new, it will be found to be unsound, the product of a narrow mind and sure not to succeed.

Such a nature is not capable of broad intelligence or real ability and is likely to be coupled with illiteracy or at least merely superficial knowledge.

Such a one will not measure up to the needs of leadership in any movement.

If he is constructive, he will be found offering ideas instead of himself, and finally winning the support of members because of his loyal and unselfish service to the cause the members seek him instead of his seeking the members.

Not seeking office himself, he has no occasion to slander others, and he can say a good word for others, for the measures of others and for the union itself as it is now, without

impairing his chances, because his candidacy is based on merit and on the spontaneous desire of his fellows and is not manufactured by himself and based on reviling others.

On labor unions depends the welfare of hundreds of thousands of the families of the members. Therefore not the members alone are interested, but if the unions suffer their families and dependents suffer; hence the greater necessity that the analysis should be keen and conclusive.

It is freely admitted that one has a right to aspire to leadership, but such a desire should not be gratified unless the members are satisfied that the aspiration rests upon something else besides the mere desire to hold office.

If they find him broad, intelligent, able, generous, honest, seeking the welfare of the movement and not himself, they can trust him.

If they find him narrow, ignorant, incapable, mean, tricky, a villifier of others, a self seeker and a destroyer, they had best let him alone.

The labor union that allows a person who is desirous of exercising the power to destroy to remain in a position of influence is guilty of the same kind of negligence as the person who left the lantern behind Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

It is the duty of the vigilant to guard against accident.

Happily the only danger from the conscious foe within is that he may temporarily gain the support of well meaning members, but as we live in an age of ever increasing intelligence the rank and file are getting more and more able to separate the wheat from the chaff both as to measures and as to individuals.

The labor union of the future will condemn "the conscious foe within" to eternal industrial solitude and will learn to ostracize those members who show any disposition to exercise the power to destroy.

The labor union of the present needs to remember that construction is slow, it takes years to build a labor union, but that destruction is swift, and the union that took years to build may be destroyed in a few hours by a conscious or unconscious exercise of the power to destroy.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held June 14, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Bell in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Stereotypers and Electrotypers, McArthur Johnston.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Referred to Financial Secretary*—From the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, in reference to their delegation. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the American Federation of Labor, calling the affiliated unions' attention to the bonding of officers. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Waitresses' Union, in reference to the weekly assessment placed on members. From the Street Construction Workers No. 12266, in reference to members contemplating strike against United Railroads. From the Cemetery Employees No. 10634, requesting the Council to levy a boycott against the Woodlawn Cemetery. Moved and seconded that T. J. Conboy, General Agent of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be granted the floor; carried. Brother Conboy related the condition of the organization in fighting the non-union product of the Macbeth, Evans Glass Company of Pittsburg, Pa. Moved and seconded that the printed circulars pertaining to this matter be printed in the LABOR CLARION; carried. Moved and seconded that a committee representing the Western Rapid Transit Company be granted the floor; carried. The committee explained in detail the contemplated plans of installing in this city an Automobile Omnibus system.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Cooks—Business quiet; union vigorously prosecuting the boycott on Clark's Bakery at 439 Van Ness avenue. Sailors—Business fair. Musicians—Business quiet; have levied assessment on members which will amount to about \$900 per month; have indorsed action of Carmen. Cracker Bakers—Business quiet; have levied assessment for general strike fund. Commercial Telegraphers—Report that their national organization has presented wage scale and agreement to the two companies and as yet have not had a reply. Carmen—Reported that their members are standing firm and are very much encouraged with the work of the Joint Committee which are now handling and financing their strike. Electrical Workers No. 151—Men still on strike against telephone company; men standing firm. Machinists—Have ratified the agreement indorsed by the Iron Trades Council and men will return to work. Moved and seconded that President Joseph F. Valentine of the Iron Molders Union and 8th Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, be granted the floor; carried. Brother Valentine discussed in detail the Iron Trades strike. Horseshoers—Business good; have levied assessment on all members for strike fund; donated \$175 to Carmen. Telephone Operators—Reported that their members are still on strike and remaining firm.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1st—That the appeal for aid from the Laundry Workers of Sacramento be answered by Secretary, explaining the situation now prevailing in this city; concurred in. 2—That the communication from the Union Defense League, requesting the Council to affiliate, be filed. Moved and seconded that it be re-referred to committee; carried. 3—That the request for the indorsement of Council of strike from the Street Construction Workers' Union be laid over until committee hears report from the sub-committee appointed by the Executive Board; concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—The committee appointed to wait upon Clark's Bakery in behalf of the Cooks' Union reported that it was unable to induce the proprietor to even discuss the situation; committee would urge that the Cooks more vigorously prosecute the boycott.

The Committee of Eleven reported on the industrial situation; report received as progressive.

NEW BUSINESS—The following resolution was introduced by Delegate A. J. Gallagher:

"Resolved, That it be the sense of this Council

that delegates urge upon the members of their unions to immediately register and qualify as voters if they have not already done so; be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary also communicate with the various local unions urging upon them the necessity of their members registering for the coming general and special elections."

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the proposition of the Western Rapid Transit Company and report its findings at the next meeting, same to be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock; carried. Brothers Hagerty, Davidson and L. Michelson appointed.

RECEIPTS—Cemetery Employees, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Soap Makers, \$16; Street R. R. Employees, \$40; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; Garment Workers No. 131, \$20; Hatters, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$18; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$16; Cooks' Helpers, \$8; Ladies' Tailors, \$2; Teamsters, \$20; Horseshoers, \$4; Stable Employees, \$32; Cooks, \$28; Tanners, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Glass Blowers, \$4; Bakers, \$14; Bootblacks, \$8; Bartenders, \$10; Barber Shop Porters, \$6; Jewelry Workers, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Total \$322.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; Stenographer, \$20; postage, \$5; horse and buggy, \$18; Brown & Power, stationery, 15 cents; Daily News, 25 cents; Examiner, 75 cents; Bulletin, 25 cents; Pacific Telephone Company, \$7.25; Total, \$81.65.

DONATIONS TO GENERAL STRIKE FUND.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Water Workers | \$ 40 00 |
| Rammermen | 20 00 |
| Painters, Pt. Richmond | 10 00 |
| Stair Builders | 10 25 |
| Theatre Benefit | 3 50 |
| Ice Drivers | 36 00 |
| Ball Game Tickets | 10 00 |
| Lumber Clerks' Association | 25 00 |
| Beer Drivers | 100 00 |
| Teamsters | 500 00 |
| Tanners | 25 00 |
| Pile Drivers | 100 00 |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 107 | 100 00 |
| Sailors | 250 00 |
| Cemetery Employees | 100 00 |
| Shoe Cutters | 8 50 |
| Barbers | 200 00 |
| Ball Game Tickets | 14 00 |
| Elevator Operators | 50 00 |
| Ladies' Tailors | 26 50 |
| Jewelry Workers | 25 00 |
| Ball Game Tickets | 620 00 |

Total.....\$2,273 75

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

STABLE EMPLOYEES.

At the last regular meeting of the Stable Employees Local No. 404, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, held at Union Hall, 14 candidates were initiated. The meeting was addressed by a sub-committee of the Joint Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council. Afterward the Union voted unanimously to assess its members 50 cents per capita a week until the present industrial troubles are adjusted.

The Union unanimously elected Alexander Dijeau Delegate to represent it at the coming international convention to be held in Boston, Mass., on August 5th.

The Union also voted to parade on Labor Day.

The next meeting will be held on June 26th.

The International Union of Brewery Workers has decided by referendum vote to reject the proposal of the American Federation of Labor to surrender the engineers and firemen employed in the breweries to the international unions of the latter crafts.

Waiters and waitresses in good standing wear the union monthly working button; accept service from none other.

Demand union-labeled goods.

Vacation Trunks at Low Prices

FLAT TOP, CANVAS COVERED TRUNK—With four heavy cleats on top; two all around; heavy malleable iron bumpers; corners bound with japanned tin and center band; two strong clasps and good lock; has inside tray with covered hat box. 30-inch Trunk, regularly \$4.75, for \$4.00; 34-inch Trunk, regularly \$5.75, for \$4.95.

\$7.50 FOLDING GO-CARTS FOR \$6.25

NEW FOLDING GO-CART—Closely woven reed sides; with roll arm rests; reed back and dash, which can be adjusted separately; iron handle, green enameled gear with front and back springs and rubber tire wheels. Folds flat and can be taken on car or boat.



FRIENDS

When Ready to Refurnish your House, Make a Careful Selection of your Requirements, Secure Prices, and then Come to See Me.

T. P. DEGNAN

Dealer in FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY

2199 Mission Street COR. 18TH ST. PHONE MARKET 1217

No Matter What the Terms, Quality or Price You Secure I Will Save You Money. Can I Do More?

Labor Day Parade
Committees

¶ We desire to announce that we are in a position to show samples and furnish estimates on Labor Day Uniforms of any description. If members of the Committees will call upon us we shall take pleasure in assisting them in making their selections. Deliveries are positively guaranteed on all orders we undertake.

Pragers
ALWAYS RELIABLE
MARKET AND JONES STS

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street, on the 8th inst., and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe, at 8 o'clock p. m.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Wm. P. McCabe, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council, enclosing letter from International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes requesting several hundred copies each of the League's pamphlets; received and the Secretary directed to comply with the request. From the San Francisco District Managing Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of San Francisco, advising the League of having an increased membership of 2,000, and that in future the per capita on such membership would be paid into the funds of the League, also pledging support; received and the Secretary directed to acknowledge the same. From the Santa Clara Building Trades Council, in relation to their contributions; received and filed. From numerous libraries, educational institutions and debating societies, embracing the States of Massachusetts, Illinois, New York, Delaware, Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Connecticut, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Washington, D. C., acknowledging the receipt of the League's pamphlets and requesting that all future publications be sent them; received and the Secretary was directed to place all such institutions upon his mailing list. From affiliated organizations of Bakersfield, Shively, Monterey, Blue Lake, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, Fortuna, San Rafael, San Jose, Redlands, Riverside, San Diego and San Francisco, remitting their regular monthly contributions, pledging their support and urging a vigorous continuance of the League's work; received and acknowledged. From the Department of Commerce and Labor, Immigration Service of the ports of Eastport, Larado, El Paso, Seattle, Eagle Pass, Coos Bay, Great Falls, Portland, Port Townsend, San Diego and Juneau, Alaska, in reply to the League's request for data relative to the influx of Japanese on the border lines; received and filed. From the American Consuls of Tampico, Nuevo Laredo, Durango, Chihuahua and the City of Mexico, in relation to statistical data in reference to Japanese, Chinese and other coolie immigrants; received and filed. From the Government of the Province of British Columbia, Victoria, acknowledging receipt of the League's request for information and enclosing an act restricting Chinese Immigration; received and the Secretary directed to acknowledge receipt of the same. From the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and the Minister of Justice, furnishing the League with a copy of the law in relation to the head tax on Chinese; received and ordered acknowledged. From P. B. Gill, Acting Secretary of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of Seattle, enclosing data relative to the conditions of Japanese in and around the City of Spokane; received, noted and filed. From Robert B. Hesketh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of Seattle, advising the League of having affiliated and enclosing copy of their Constitution, together with numerous clippings from newspapers of that vicinity; received and, on motion, acknowledged. From the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, submitting an immigration statement and inward passenger movement for the month of April, 1907, showing an increase of 384 Japanese for that month; received and, on motion, acknowledged.

BILLS.

The following bills were audited and ordered paid:
 May 4—T. McCarthy, salary.....\$12 00
 A. E. Yoell, salary 35 00
 State B. T. C. (two months' rent)..... 80 00
 Postage 6 00
 May 11—T. McCarthy, salary 12 00
 A. E. Yoell, salary 35 00
 May 18—T. McCarthy, salary 12 00
 A. E. Yoell, salary 35 00
 May 25—T. McCarthy, salary 12 00
 A. E. Yoell, salary 35 00
 June 1—T. McCarthy, salary..... 12 00
 A. E. Yoell, salary 35 00



\$8.75

For one week Kragens will hold a Sale of Men's Clothing remarkable even in the history of Kragens extraordinary bargain giving.

\$8.75 for hand-tailored Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes of all descriptions, values to \$30.00.

The Suit illustrated is one of the models of a two-piece Outing Suit that was made to sell for \$22.50.

Hand-tailored, all-wool Serge Suits, the finest of all-wool Worssted Suits, light, dark and plain colors; the very best Slater Black Thibet Suits, single and double-breasted—any model you desire at Kragens, while they last, very special . . . \$8.75



KRAGENS

1149-1157

Market St.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Press Clipping Bureau, New York..... | 5 00 |
| Office rent (ending June 30th)..... | 40 00 |
| Postage from May 11 to June 8..... | 26 85 |
| One letter scale | 2 00 |
| Packages to Chicago | 4 05 |
| Wells Fargo, to Seattle | 2 40 |
| Stationery | 65 |
| Telegram to Seattle | 1 35 |

The bills were referred to an Auditing Committee, consisting of Delegates Benham, Sullivan and West who, upon investigation, recommended payment and, on motion, the Secretary was directed to draw the necessary warrants for the same.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary rendered his regular report which was, on motion, received and approved.

NEW BUSINESS—The President of the League requested that he be given further time in order to appoint respective committees of the new Board, and also suggested that the monthly meeting of the League, which was to take place on June 9th, be postponed until the second Sunday in July. By motion of Delegate Furuseth, the request of the President was adopted.

The matter relative to an alleged riot which took place in a Folsom-street restaurant was discussed by the President of the League, Delegates Furuseth, Benham, Bownan and others. On motion, the Secretary was directed to investigate and report at the next meeting.

The matter of attendance at the monthly meetings of the League was taken up and it was agreed that a register be prepared with the names of the delegates to the League for the purpose of noting absentees and notifying affiliated organizations of all non-attendants. The Secretary was directed to have the same for the next general meeting. On motion, it was further ordered that all meetings of the Executive Board be subject to the call of the President.

It was also agreed that the next general meeting of the League take place on Sunday, July 14, 1907, and that the Secretary send out notices to all delegates and organizations.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

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| Balance on hand, May 1, 1907..... | \$262 82 |
| Sugar Workers No. 10519..... | 6 00 |
| Blacksmiths No. 316 | 1 50 |
| Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Fortuna | 70 |
| Machinists No. 68 | 10 00 |
| Laundry Workers No. 75 | 2 00 |
| Musicians No. 6 | 39 00 |
| Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 6.. | 4 00 |
| Marble Cutters No. 38 | 8 00 |
| Sailors' Union | 30 00 |
| Cement Workers No. 1 | 11 75 |
| Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Pepper- | |
| wood | 1 00 |
| Carpenters No. 22 | 34 90 |
| Felt and Composition Roofers No. 1..... | 6 00 |
| Steam Fitters No. 46 | 5 00 |
| Bay and River Steamboat Men..... | 9 00 |
| Carpenters No. 1451 | 68 |
| Woodsmen of Blue Lake | 2 20 |
| Photo Engravers No. 8..... | 1 00 |
| Plumbers No. 78 | 2 00 |
| Lathers No. 65 | 9 10 |
| Mailers' Union | 3 00 |
| Building Material Teamsters | 8 00 |
| Federated Trades, San Jose..... | 6 50 |
| Marine Painters | 2 00 |
| Abraham Lincoln Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.. | 2 30 |
| E. B. Carr (contributions)..... | 5 00 |
| Stablen's Union | 4 00 |
| Cement Workers No. 1..... | 13 62 |
| Hackmen's Union No. 224 | 6 00 |
| Bookbinders No. 35..... | 1 47 |
| Millmen's Union No. 423..... | 8 15 |
| Plumbers of Pasadena | 70 |
| Elevator Constructors No. 8..... | 1 61 |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 33 | 1 40 |
| Carpenters No. 743 | 1 20 |
| B. T. C., Santa Clara County..... | 60 00 |
| Carpenters No. 1082 | 11 50 |
| Excavators St. Concrete and Asphalt | |
| Workers No. 85 | 22 50 |
| Bartenders No. 378 | 3 00 |
| Amalgamated Carpenters No. 803..... | 15 00 |
| Longshore Lumbermen | 18 00 |
| Jewelry Workers No. 19 | 2 00 |
| Carpet Mechanics No. 1..... | 2 75 |
| Woodsmen of Fortuna | 68 |
| Granite Cutters of Knowles..... | 1 92 |
| Napa Labor Council | 84 |

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| June— | |
| Gen. Grant Council Jr. O. U. A. M..... | 8 00 |
| Bookbinders No. 31 | 4 06 |
| Holly Park Improvement Club | 2 00 |
| H. E. Winkler | 1 00 |
| Plumbers No. 442 | 23 50 |
| Glove Cutters No. 17 | 24 |
| Gen. Custer Council Jr. O. U. A. M..... | 7 00 |
| Marble Cutters No. 38 | 5 00 |
| B. T. C., Marin County..... | 6 30 |
| Sign and Pictorial Painters..... | 6 00 |
| Hoisting Engineers No. 59..... | 3 00 |
| Machinists No. 68 | 10 00 |
| Woodsmen of Blue Lake | 1 90 |
| Carpenters No. 423 | 8 20 |
| Carpenters No. 1640 | 9 72 |
| Boatbuilders No. 16 | 1 08 |
| Painters No. 19 | 19 43 |
| J. J. O'Neil | 50 |
| Excelsior Homestead Club | 1 00 |

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|----------------------------------|----------|
| Balance on hand May 1, 1907..... | \$262 82 |
| Receipts for May, 1907..... | 445 98 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Total..... | \$708 80 |
| Expenditures for May, 1907..... | 274 00 |

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|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Balance on hand June 1..... | \$434 80 |
| Receipts ending June 8, 1907..... | 117 93 |

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|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Total..... | \$552 73 |
| Expenditures ending June 8, 1907..... | 176 30 |

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|-----------------------------|----------|
| Balance on hand June 8..... | \$376 43 |
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On motion, the Board adjourned to meet subject to the call of the Chair.

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of June are now due and payable at the offices of the league, 10 Turk street.

The next general meeting of the League will take place at Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, Sunday, July 14th, 1907, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE SERVANTS' UNION.

In connection with the advanced position taken by labor in New Zealand it may be interesting to note the attitude of the domestic servants of that colony. A union has been formed which, through its secretary at Wellington, sent out circulars to housewives, informing them of the "claims" of the Domestic Workers' Union, and expressing the hope that their reasonableness would be acknowledged by signing the circular letter, which informs those concerned that "by so doing you will obviate the unpleasantness of appearing personally or by agent before the Conciliation Board or Arbitration Court." Following are among the "claims" set forth in a circular:

The week's work shall consist of sixty-eight hours, to be divided as follows: Work to commence every morning, except holidays, at 6:30 a. m., and cease on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 7:30 p. m., with three intervals of one-half hour each for meals and one hour's interval in the afternoon of each day.

On Thursdays work shall cease at 2 p. m., with two intervals of one-half hour each for meals.

On Sundays work shall cease at 2 p. m., with two intervals of half an hour each for meals, but domestics shall, if required, prepare tea between the hours of 5:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. on alternate Sundays.

On Wednesdays work shall cease at 10 p. m., with three intervals of half an hour each for meals and one hour interval in the afternoon.

On Sundays two hours shall be allowed to attend church in the morning.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, King's Birthday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Anniversary Day, Easter Monday, Labor Day, and all statutory holidays shall be deemed to be holidays, and work done on those days shall be paid for at the rate of 1 shilling (25 cents) per hour.

Domestics shall be in every evening at 10 p. m., except Thursday, and on that night at 12 o'clock.

At the last meeting of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, in K. of R. B. Hall, the members were assessed \$1 each a week for a period of four months in aid of the unions on strike.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

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Suits, to order, from \$18.00 up
Overcoats, " " \$18.00 up
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SELS CARPET - .75c
SEWED AND LAID

A good serviceable carpet that is usually sold for 1.00 a yard. Two-tone effects, floral and Oriental designs. Hall and stair patterns.

BRUSSELS
RUGS - . . . \$12.00
9 BY 11 FEET

Beautiful Oriental patterns—a rug guaranteed for wear.

SAME QUALITY 9x12 FEET \$13.75

STERLING
Furniture Company

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Temporary headquarters and Secretaries' Office, 135 Gough Street.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on June 13, President Cassasa in the chair, and was well attended. Monthly reports of the Board of Directors and various officers were submitted and accepted. An interesting report was made of the proceedings of the recent convention of the American Federation of Musicians held in Cleveland, Ohio, and was well received. The constitutional amendments presented at the May meeting were considered and acted upon, with the result that hereafter quarterly meetings (regular) of the union will be held instead of monthly meetings. The proposed arrangement met with very little opposition as it does not prevent the holding of special meetings whenever such may be considered necessary.

The following supplementary amendment, defining powers of the Board of Directors, was unanimously adopted:

"The Board of Directors shall be subject to the instruction of any regular or special meeting of the union; provided: that any action of the Board of Directors taken in the absence of such special instruction, or constitutional provision, shall be considered as having been effected by the union."

The last regular meeting of the union unanimously decided to financially assist the memberships of various unions now on strike. To that end, it was decided to levy a weekly assessment of 25 cents on every member (resident or non-resident), to continue throughout the present carmen's strike, and commencing Monday, June 17th, 1907. Members are herewith notified to make payment of the above assessments to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, at the temporary headquarters of the union.

The following resolutions were submitted to, and adopted by the union meeting of June 13. They are self-explanatory, and will therefore require no comment:

"WHEREAS, The membership of Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205, is now on strike on account of the refusal of the United Railroads of San Francisco to grant union conditions, and

"WHEREAS, The demands of the striking carmen for a \$3 a day wage and the 8-hour day are both reasonable and fair, therefore be it

"Resolved, That Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, unanimously indorses the demands of Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205, and urgently requests the members of Local No. 6 to not patronize the cars now being run by strikebreakers in the employ of the United Railroads."

The following pertinent and timely letter lately received from the genial and able president of Local No. 189, of Stockton, California, will interest and entertain many members of Local No. 6, not to speak of the many other readers of the LABOR CLARION. Its obvious applicability to the local situation will be clear to any patron of local skating rinks that make use of "mechanical organs" and care not for the service of the "man behind the horn":

STOCKTON, CAL., June 18th, 1907.

Friend Keogh: I note with interest the communication in the LABOR CLARION of June 14th regarding the orchestrions in skating rinks. Being one of the stockholders of our rink in Stockton, where we have one of those machines, I have had a chance to form an opinion relative to the merits of such mechanical devices. An opinion which ought to be worth something, as it has cost me money. One of our stockholders, and there are only five of us, allowed a certain musical firm to inflate him with the absolute necessity of having an orchestrion. The main argument to induce us to part with good cold \$5000.00, as given by a glib salesman to our susceptible partner, was about as follows:

You are paying a lot of money for a small band and when the season closes they will pack up their horns and you will have nothing to show for the money paid. With our machine you practically get the effect of a hundred-piece band; no

wrangling about overtime; music whenever you want it; the latest pieces, elegant harmony and perfect time. When the season closes you still have your orchestrion as an asset.

For one, I fought against the purchase, but my motives were doubted in as much as I was a musician and as President of the Local inclined to hold out for a band. We bought the machine, and we certainly have it yet; it is undoubtedly an asset, but all of us now agree that the asset is a "white elephant." The public got tired of the machine long before we got through paying for same. The music house who sold it to us would not take it back at any figure. Our business fell off, and we were compelled to reinstate the brass band for three nights in the week. On those three nights we did business, the people skated whenever the band played and rested when our \$5000.00 pet was working. Hundreds of times the telephone would ring during the week with a question, "Is there going to be a brass band to-night?"

There are undoubtedly places where such a machine could be used to good advantage, but I know it to be a positive fact that a skating rink is not amongst the number. Should you be in a position to make a sale for us, let me know, as we are willing to get rid of the electric grind organ at a bargain figure and will pay a handsome commission. Fraternally yours,

DAVID WOLF.

One can hardly resist repeating the old commonplace, "Experience is the greatest teacher."

Dues and assessments of the second quarter (April, May and June) amounting to \$2.00, are now due and payable and become delinquent on July 1st, from and after which date the constitutional fine of 50 cents will be charged to accounts of all delinquent members. The death assessments are two in number, of 25 cents each, and have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing, L. Von der Mehden, Sr., and G. Koppitz.

The Committee on Revision of Price List for 1908 held its first meeting on June 14, at the union temporary headquarters. The committee has selected President Cassasa as its Chairman, and Mr. A. S. Morey as Secretary. Word was received that Messrs. John Baumgartner and V. L. Meyers would be unable to serve and President Cassasa has appointed Messrs. G. E. Jeffery and Fred Melville to serve instead. The next meeting of the committee will occur on June 28, at 10 a. m., in the temporary headquarters of the union, No. 135 Gough Street, on which occasion it is the intention of the committee to consider all complaints or suggestions of interested members that bear upon or apply in any respect to Sections 1 to 37, inclusive, of the established price list. The committee will hold regular meetings at stated intervals, in order that a thorough and comprehensive report may be presented to the October meeting of the union for acceptance, and it is the desire of the committee to utterly prevent any member complaining when the schedule for 1908 shall have been determined upon, that opportunity was not given for the submission of arguments or ideas.

BAKERS.

The semi-annual election of officers of Bakers' Union, No. 24, will take place at headquarters, 1791 Mission street, on July 6th. Following are the nominations: President, Anton Wahl; Vice President, Frank Duffy, James Elower; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wm. Wright, Dick Schwarwing; Treasurer, Emil Eisold; Executive Board, (Nine to be elected) Alfred Petersen, Paul Guderley, Wm. Wright, Anton Wahl, Alfred Lerch, Wm. Stehr, Richard Seiffert, Frank Duffy, Walter McMann, Gottlieb Bachert; Trustees (Three to be elected) Paul Guderley, Chas. Swahl, Henry Hanko; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, the Allied Provision Trades Council and The Joint Executive Board (Seven to be elected) Dick Schwarwing, Edward Hoffman, Wm. Wright, Alfred Lerch, Ernst Seligmann, Anton Wahl, S. K. Leman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gottfried Wieland; Business Agent, Edward Hoffman.

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GOVERNMENT VS. CORPORATION CONSTRUCTION.

There is a lot of Government work that looks mighty slow and expensive, but if the results, when Government work by the Government itself is the consideration are anything to go by the Government has much the better of the argument.

Some years ago the Government decided to build two battleships, one by contract and the other at the Navy Yard, New York. The Connecticut was built at New York, and the Louisiana was built by a ship building concern. Estimates and costs were furnished from time to time and while the best men available were secured, the eight-hour day worked, and the best wages were paid for in the construction of the Connecticut, the contract builder used his own judgment in hiring, working, and paying employees. From time to time the progress of the two ships was given out and from the beginning the estimates showed that the Navy Yard product was costing a trifle more per ton than the other, but it seems that when final results are to be considered that the Navy Yard ship has a decided advantage over the ship concern product.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coughlan, U. S. N., who is to be retired for age, recently furnished his opinions on the needs of the navy for *Collier's Weekly*, and in his discussion he referred to the need for continuous ship building at the New York Navy Yard, and among other reasons given in defense of the Government owned plant he paid quite a compliment to it that backs up about all that has ever been said regarding the cost of building ships in and out of the Government yards. In this connection he said:

When the Connecticut left the hands of her builders, the New York Navy Yard, she was ready to go into battle, if need be; while her sister ship, the Louisiana, built for the Government by contractors, was incomplete, much of the work remaining to be done afterwards. On the face of the figures presented it would appear that the Connecticut cost more than \$300,000 in excess of the sum expended upon the Louisiana. It is reasonable to suppose that she did cost more because the Government pays the men employed at the yard a better wage, and enforces the eight-hour day, but I am puzzled to know what the actual difference in cost was, even after the figures have been published. The following estimates were given in the House of Representatives in the course of debate on February 14: cost of Connecticut, \$6,340,247.83; cost of Louisiana, \$5,980,822.40.

Both vessels were authorized by an Act of Congress, July, 1902. The Connecticut was finished December 12, 1906. The Louisiana was put in commission in June, 1906, but when the President visited Panama on board the Louisiana last fall the vessel was still far from ready for actual service.

We of the navy accept the figures without question, but it is not clear to us what the various items stand for in the case of the Louisiana. We know that the Connecticut, the finest ship of her class in the world, was completely equipped in every respect, guns mounted, and ready for action at the cost stated. What was the actual cost of bringing the Louisiana to the same degree of perfection, after she was launched? That we do not know, so an authoritative comparison cannot as yet be made.

Aside from the relative cost of construction there is another point which must be considered. Forty-two and a half months were occupied in the actual work of construction of the Connecticut, a time which could have been shortened had all the material been available when needed. But during the period of construction we had assembled here a highly efficient body of skilled workmen, and when it was necessary to undertake repairs of other ships, these workmen were taken from the Connecticut and used to great advantage. So in such case there was none of the delay and expense of breaking green men into the work. They knew what to do and how to do it. If there could be a plan by which a vessel would always be in course of construction here, if, when one is completed, work could be begun on another, the government would always have this force of

splendidly trained men for emergency work. Such a state of preparedness would be worth, it seems to me, quite a large sum of money, possibly enough to make up the difference in the cost as between that undertaken by the government and that turned over to contractors.

Facilities in the New York Navy Yard are unsurpassed anywhere. A battleship of the Dreadnought type can be constructed here as well as in any other part of the world. No matter how great or how small the work, the work can be done here perfectly and quickly.

It is not the general opinion in naval circles that the government should build its own vessels to the exclusion of private contractors for the work. I believe, and I think it is generally believed, that some of this work of construction should be let out, so that others should know how to build ships if there should be a sudden demand for an increased output, but the bulk of the work can best be done in the navy yards.

It must be borne in mind that there is a constant need of additions to the fighting ships already in existence. The United States navy at the present time is hardly half as strong as it should be. It looks much more formidable on paper than it really is, as many of the vessels which make a good showing on paper are already obsolete for the modern fighting line. The fighting unit of the future will be of vast size and strength. The auxiliaries of smaller size will be maintained in about the same proportion as at present. The latest type of battleship is able to go a much greater distance, and at higher speed, than the old. The Oregon is already out of date on that account. Not only do the newer vessels have greater fuel capacity, they actually have less weight in proportion to their size. The new twelve-inch rifle, which has superseded the heavier thirteen-inch gun, has a greater penetration with less weight, and the armour plates have kept pace with the improvements in guns. The armor best calculated to defend a ship from the new rifles is about one-third less in weight than the cumbersome, old-fashioned armor plate. Of course, the old vessels can be modernized after a fashion, just as the old guns are being equipped with the new sighting apparatus, but if the navy is to retain its efficiency there must be a long period of active construction of newest model ships.

Aside from the question of superior work done by the Government the constant maintenance of a high class ship yard is evident when the nation must depend on its navy for protection in the event of war.

The suggestions were doubtless made without inclination to back up the contention of the labor organizations that have pleaded for Government construction of war ships and transports but there has never been a better argument made in defense of the demands of these same unions than was made by the admiral. Whenever Government operation is squarely managed without political interference it will pay. It is only the overload of politics and politicians that stands in its way.

The hotel porters of New York who have been threatening to strike for several weeks quit on May 30 in twenty of the largest hotels. They demand all the tips, which under the present system have been divided with the head porters, and a minimum wage scale of \$25 a month.

Following close upon the announcement by the union machinists of Cleveland, O., that they would strike on June 3, the employers are discharging hundreds of machinists from various shops. The union men retaliated on May 25 by calling strikes at two of the largest shops.

A strike is threatened on the Western Union Telegraph system. President Small of the Telegraphers' Union says it will insist on an eight-hour day, the abolition of the sliding scale of wages and the reinstatement of discharged union telegraphers at New York and in other cities.

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STATES ONLY CAN CONTROL CHILD LABOR.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has said that Senator Beveridge has undertaken too much in his National Child Labor Bill, for the reason that such questions as the regulation of labor, the labor of women and children and other legislation affecting employment are not within the jurisdiction of the National Government, but are purely within the police powers of each State.

The intent of the Constitution has been pretty freely quoted to prove that Congress has no business to interfere with the rights, or wrongs, of the people of the States and it is held that it is the duty of each State to protect its own people as it best can.

The report of the House Judiciary Committee in part read:

"It would be just as logical to argue that Congress can regulate the age, color, sex, manner of dressing, height and size of employes, and fix their hours of labor as to contend that Congress can exercise jurisdiction over the subject.

"In the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, the lives, health and property of women and children engaged in labor are exclusively within the power of the states. The assertion by Congress of such power would destroy every vestige of State authority, obliterate State lines, nullify the great work of the framers of the Constitution and leave the State governments mere matters of form, devoid of power."

It cannot escape notice that whenever there is a disposition on the part of certain members of Congress to do something for the general welfare of the people that there are plenty of authorities who bring forth the Constitution to prove that it cannot be done. References to the great work of the framers of this antiquated document, that has been the plaything of politicians and judges for many, many years, are made to do duty and serve as excuse for every attack that is made on progressive legislation.

The question of child labor has become one of great moment within the past few years. The abuses of privilege that have been the means of bringing this question to every man and woman who is awake to the conditions that surround child and woman slavery have created a demand for remedy that cannot much longer be disobeyed and in this declaration in defense of "State rights" there is merely another excuse for delay that will impede the enactment of remedial legislation.

The doctrine of State rights is a much discussed proposition and it has been dragged forth within the past three months and made to serve its purpose regardless of which way it is used. In the South the right of the State to override the immigration law and encourage violations has been conceded by the Government. At the same time the Government has made a stand on the claim that California has no right to control her educational institutions if they interfere with national arrangements. This, too, in face of the fact pointed out by ex-Secretary Olney that the Japanese treaty provides that State rights cannot be changed by any treaty provisions.

The States do not pretend to interfere with any general rules, regulations or laws controlling interstate traffic until these questions relate to the protection of employes against injury and death. Then the fact is made plain that while all of the interstate business is not the business of any State, that whatever pertains to the employe is a matter for the State and not for the general government. The fact is that all of the people are interested in interstate traffic and the courts could not hold their own against public demand for uniform laws. When it comes to looking after the life or limbs of an employe there are not so many interested and the courts, therefore, can easily distinguish a vast difference between the police powers of the States and the laws of the nation. The United States can protect a hog on a freight train, but it cannot protect a brakeman on that same train. The hog and his owner enjoy the same legal rights on a railroad that all hogs and their owners enjoy. The brakeman comes under the

police powers of his State and gets little or no protection.

There are two proposed laws before Congress but neither will pass. One purposes to deny the right of inferior courts to pass upon the constitutionality of national legislation and the other gives the President the right to remove a judge for sufficient cause. As the law now is a judge would have to assault the constitution with a club and be guilty of treason, bribery or other high crimes before he could be touched. There are jurists who have taken refuge in this generous provision that protected them and have not been a credit to their high office. The propositions to deny them the right to declare upon the legality of a law and the power to remove them for being "obnoxious" merely reflect the condition of the public mind toward the bench. Both are legal impossibilities.

There is not a member of Congress but who realizes the impossibility of enacting State laws that will confer equal privileges on the people of the different States. Corporate greed, or its equivalent, will bring certain States to offer unusual advantages to employers, corporations, and others, that will prove a disadvantage to other States not having equally advantageous laws. Business will move to escape honest legislation if an harbor of privilege offers a safe anchorage elsewhere. The idea of national legislation is to create uniform conditions under which legislative advantage offered to one set of people will work to the advantage of those in another locality. It would insure equal privilege and opportunity that State legislation will never offer.

The purpose of the corporations and employers to fight national legislation can be seen in the report herein quoted. Congress still has the power to investigate.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal.*

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago Products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness Avenue and Ellis street, tailors.
A. T. Becraft, Carriage Manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 11th street.

The Bureau of Commerce and Labor now finds that the cost of living last year was the highest in seventeen years. Beyond an intimation that the tariff boosts prices, the bureau makes no attempt to go into the causes of the rise and fall of prices, but simply states the prices as they were in 1906.

Notices were posted at the Naumkeag Cotton Mills, at Salem, Mass., on May 31 announcing a 5 per cent increase in wages for the 1,500 employes. The increase is the second that has taken place this year.

Union-label collars and cuffs may be bought from dealers in all sections of the city.

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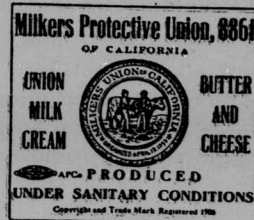
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LABOR CLARION

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THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The Joint Strike Campaign Committee, composed of representatives of the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the Street Carmen's Union, has been working night and day since its formation, and the result of the committee's labors has been a concentration of the labor union forces of San Francisco that is unparalleled in the history of this or any other city of this country.

Beginning Monday last, a systematic, business-like organization of the striking Carmen as a picket force was given effect. These pickets make accurate daily reports of the number of cars operated, the number of passengers carried, and, where possible, identify the individuals who ride on the cars.

The responses to the appeals of the Joint Committee for funds have been thoroughly gratifying, and there no longer exists uncertainty as to the ability of the Joint Strike Campaign Committee to finance the strikes now in progress.

In this connection special commendation is due the Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions. None of the organizations of the building trades was directly concerned in the industrial troubles with which our city is now afflicted. When, however, it became apparent that the "union-smashers" had determined to make a general onslaught on Organized Labor in this city the Building Trades Council was quick to grasp the situation, and the 35,000 men represented in that organization voted, as soon as opportunity was offered, to assess their members 50 cents per capita a week for the benefit of the strikers. The Carmen, the Telephone Operators and the Electrical Workers are all affiliated with the Labor Council, and the action of the Building Trades Council in coming to the support of the strikers furnishes conclusive evidence that the labor unionist's declaration, "The injury of one is the concern of all" is not a platitude.

At the last regular meeting of the Gas Workers' Union it was decided to assess each member one day's pay monthly for the benefit of the unions now on strike. This action will result in a contribution of nearly \$1000 a month to the strike fund.

BERRY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE PRESSMEN.

A telegram was received in this city Wednesday evening stating that George L. Berry, Business Agent and ex-President of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, of this city, was elected President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in the convention now in progress in New York City. Berry defeated Martin P. Higgins of Boston, who has held the office for several years. Higgins' action in signing an open-shop agreement with the Typothetae (the employing printers' organization) has been generally repudiated by the membership at large, and the action of the convention in electing Berry—a staunch advocate of the eight-hour day—will meet with the approval of not only the pressmen, but all other members of the printing trades unions.

LABOR UNIONS AND LIMIT OF PRODUCTION.

BY HENRY H. HARDING.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago has in many lectures, essays and books laid particular stress upon the vast advantage that would immediately inure to the laboring men, particularly the trade unionists, if they would relegate to the limbo their "Skinnys, Maddens and Sheas"; elect good, honest and competent men in their places; remove all union restrictions which in any way hamper production, and devote all their energy to carrying the production of wealth to the limit; and out of the increased results larger wages would inevitably follow. This is substantially his position. Now let us see if it is true as a matter of cold fact.

Theoretically and practically, invention, the discoveries of science and the utilization of natural forces have increased production more than a thousandfold during the century just passed. Theoretically, at least, these tremendous agencies ought to raise wages, and would do so if the results were not somehow diverted into other channels.

As a matter of fact, invention has no such effect; wages tend downward and not upward. This is why labor needs trade unions—to resist the downward tendency.

Now, the query naturally arises, Why do wages tend downward while production tends upward? Evidently there is some social force at work which the professor does not see or care to mention. What is that force? If wages automatically tended upward, as they should, laborers would not need and would not have trade unions; and to attack trade unions which in themselves are but the result of economic pressure, is a waste of energy.

There are three elements in the production of wealth; the professor mentions but two, and to discuss the problem of wealth distribution without mentioning all three is as bootless as to try to solve a problem in trigonometry by the use of two angles only.

These three economic angles are labor, capital and land. Land is not capital, although the value of it is capitalized at present, and all the professors insist that it is; but that does not make land any more than calling fish and lake capital makes capital out of both. Only one is capital; that is fish. So with the other case, only that is capital which is produced by human labor. Land is not produced by labor. These three agencies produce everything; they also get everything. Labor gets a share called wages, capital a share called interest, land a share called rent.

Rent, wages and interest get it all. For the share which the laborer gets he does useful work. For the share which the capitalist gets as mere owner of capital he gives the use of stored-up work—for that is what capital really is—that is to say, all legitimate interest is simply deferred wages. Most of the so-

called interest charges to-day are simply ground rent, paid on the capitalized value of land.

For the share which the landlord gets (the lion's share) he gives nothing.

Wages tend downward, interest downward, rent upward.

Consider two gold mines side by side, one very rich while the other hardly pays to work; are wages higher in the rich mine? Every sensible man knows they are, as a rule, the same in both mines, and if they are higher in one it is due to the union, not to the increased production. How about the professor's theory? Here is the increased production. Where are the increased wages? Then who gets the difference? The land-owner, of course. And he gets it as owner, not as worker; he is paid in proportion to the value of his monopoly, not the value of his work. In fact, he, as a rule, does not work at all; he leaves that to the union. He does not, like the protectionist, want work; he is satisfied with the results of work.

Take another case: An ore-shoveling machine is invented which goes into the bowels of the earth on the Mesaba Iron Range and does the work of fifty men. Here is increased production. How about the professor's theory? Does this machine raise wages? It ought to, but does it? It tends to decrease wages by throwing men out of work, at least temporarily. It does not increase the interest rate the fraction of a mill. There is but one other thing it can raise, and that is the value of the land. It can, as a matter of theory; it does, as a matter of fact.

Has the cyanide process, which has enormously increased the production of gold by utilizing low-grade ore, increased labor value or land value? Does an elevator in a large office building, which is a labor-saving device, increase the wages of the engineer in the basement, or the ground rent of the landlord?

Machinery in all departments of human activity has this one effect: it increases the productiveness of labor, and hence the value of land. It is this, that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern sold for a sum that would make Croesus seem like a beggar—just plain, legal monopoly capitalized into unthinkable figures.

If to-morrow labor were to increase production a hundred or a thousand fold it would not increase wages, nor would it increase interest, but it would increase rent for use of the planet which Mother Nature kindly gave to us all for nothing. This is the bottomless pit into which the ever-increasing stream of wealth pours.

There is and always will be a limit to production; there is no limit to the capitalization of land; it is simply a question of adding ciphers to the right-hand end of the row of figures, and ciphers are cheap.

As a matter of fact, there are but two questions at the bottom of all our social problems at the present time. First question is, Who owns the earth? Second question, Who ought to own it? Nature has decreed that there is and can be no substitute for justice, and the only just measure yet proposed for the settlement of this question is the one proposed by Henry George and other philosophers at various times: a very simple proposition—to saddle the whole burden of government upon those who get most of the substantial benefits of it. The real beneficiaries of government are the owners of the soil. For to whomsoever the land of a country belongs, to him also belongs the fruits thereof.

The following official notice, issued by the Iron Trades Council last Friday, marked the formal settlement of the strike of the iron trades unions for an eight-hour day:

"The agreement entered into by the Iron Trades Council and Metal Trades Association for settlement of the eight-hour demands was signed and exchanged this 14th day of June, and all locals affiliated and involved are hereby notified that the strike is declared off.

"G. SANDEMAN, Secretary.
"E. H. MISNER, President."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Joint Committee of the Allied Printing Trades unions, which has charge of the arrangements for the printing trades division of the Labor Day parade, was held on Tuesday evening, June 18th. Encouraging reports were received from all unions, and the prospects for a large turnout are exceedingly bright. The next meeting of the Joint Committee will be held at headquarters, 312 Fourteenth Street, on Tuesday evening, July 2d.

The annual outing and picnic of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at Fairfax Park, Marin County, last Sunday, in point of attendance, weather conditions and the jolly good-nature that enveloped the occasion, together with the absolute good order of the gathering, will mark the affair as a banner one among the records of the society. Everything in connection with the picnic was handled in a perfectly competent manner, and the Committee in charge is entitled to due credit for its energetic efforts to please.

Henry Orr, for a long time past a resident of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, sent an interesting letter recently to Secretary French. He says that all of the San Francisco colony are doing well and are contented and satisfied with their surroundings and treatment.

The officers of No. 21 have been invited to accept the hospitality of the Scottish Thistle Club on the occasion of its twenty-sixth annual gathering and games at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, on July 4th.

Harry Beam, Secretary of Port Huron (Mich.) Typographical Union, desires information concerning the whereabouts of Henry Wallace, a printer, who is supposed to be in San Francisco.

Oscar de Leuw, who has been sojourning at Whittier, Southern California, for several months, writes that he will shortly return to San Francisco. He says: "I would rather be in jail in Frisco than be Mayor of Whittier."

"Big Bill" Rutherford, who during the past year has been chairman of the *Daily News* chapel, tendered and insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation at the last chapel meeting. After the resignation had been accepted a resolution of regret was adopted by unanimous vote. A collection was immediately taken up, with which a handsome loving cup was purchased. The presentation was made on the Saturday following. Rutherford was completely overcome by the concrete expression of the high esteem in which he is held by the members of the chapel, and after recovering from his emotion said: "Boys, I don't know how to thank you. This has put me completely to pot, and, besides, I'm no speech-maker. I want to assure you, though, that I will always hold this in grateful remembrance, which nothing can wipe away, no matter what my movements may be."

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The semi-annual election of officers of Laundry Workers, Local No. 26, was held last Monday, and resulted in the following being chosen: President, Guy F. Thurber; Vice President, George Black; Secretary, Carrie Parmer; Treasurer, Harry J. Godsil; Sergeants-at-Arms, Charles Liniger, Geo. Macklin; Business Agent, Robert E. Ewing; Finance Committee, Roy Burt, Jos. Robertson, Al. Finlayson; Trustee, Albert J. Brown; Examining Committee, Carrie Parmer, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Thos. Lee.

RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, Local No. 432, has elected the following officers: Samuel Fox, President; Samuel Mackey and Gus Brown, Vice Presidents; Charles Lee, Recording Secretary; William Stansbury, Financial Secretary; D. J. Williams, Treasurer; S. Schabin, J. Meyer and A. Cerf, Trustees; George W. Lipman, William Stansbury and Samuel Fox, delegates to the Labor Council.

The Bricklayers' Unions throughout the country are voting this month on the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

KELLNER CASE ENDED.

The trial of Joseph B. Hubbard and George L. Hammar, charged with the murder of Comrade Andrew Kellner, on June 17, 1906, ended in Judge Cook's department of the Superior Court at San Francisco on the 13th inst., the verdict being "Not guilty." The result is a clear miscarriage of justice and a disappointment to those who had hoped, and apparently with good reason, that the law would be upheld. The Kellner murder trial, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, was a "labor" case, and as such was judged not by the law and the evidence, but by the preconceived notion that the "laborer" is an outlaw—that is, when he goes on strike. At any rate, such is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the result in the Kellner case.

At the time of his death Comrade Kellner was engaged on a peaceful mission to interview the crew of a vessel lying in the Bay of San Francisco. Kellner and his companions, who were entirely unarmed, were fired upon from the vessel while still some distance away. Kellner was instantly killed, and several others were dangerously wounded. Hubbard and Hammar set up the plea that they feared an attack on their lives and shot in self-defense. To back up this plea evidence was introduced to prove a "conspiracy" on the part of the Sailors' Union. Several witnesses for the defense swore that Kellner and the other men in the launch opened fire upon the vessel, a statement which was flatly contradicted by all the established facts in the case. The strongest proof that the shooting of Comrade Kellner was a deliberate, and probably premeditated, murder is found in the character of the chief defendant, Hubbard. The latter, while posing throughout the case as a non-union seaman, seeking only an opportunity of employment upon terms satisfactory to himself, was in reality a "bad man," imported from Wyoming for the purposes of the shipowners then engaged in a dispute with the organized seamen of the Pacific Coast. The chief object of the shipowners was, of course, to "break the strike," and Hubbard was hired as a likely instrument for the achievement of that object. Undoubtedly there existed a more or less definite understanding between Hubbard and his employers as to what was expected on both sides. In previous disputes between seamen and shipowners the understanding in the case has taken the form of explicit instructions to shoot union seamen. The murder of Andrew Kellner was a direct outcome of this understanding; the responsibility for that crime is as clear as though it had been formally determined upon by its perpetrators.

Comrade Kellner died while exercising his right—his theoretical right, at least—and performing his duty. He was the victim of a foul plot inspired by hostility to that conception of human relations which finds concrete expression in the labor movement. The history of the labor movement in all countries and in all times proves that its course can not be diverted nor its progress stayed by murder, or even by massacre. The blood of Andrew Kellner is so much heaven-sent dew upon the roots of liberty. The memory of our valiant comrade will endure in honor among the highest traditions of the great cause for which he perished, inspiring his comrades of today, tomorrow and all the days to come with a clearer sense of duty and a larger spirit of sacrifice. Under that inspiration the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the organized seamen generally will press forward to the day of final vindication of Andrew Kellner and the numerous host of our departed comrades who have proved themselves "heroes in the strife."

COOKS.

Cooks' Union, No. 44, has indorsed Anton Balslow for Auditor of the International Union, which will meet in annual convention at Toledo, Ohio, on October 14th.

The election of officers of Local No. 44 will take place on the 29th inst. The polls will be open from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m.

Bookbinders, Local No. 31, will hold a picnic at Fairfax Park, September 29th.

JAPS FLOCKING TO DENVER.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 Japanese have become established in Denver within the last eighteen months, and are crowding white men out of employment so rapidly that the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has become alarmed. It will take vigorous action to counteract the lowering influence already being felt on wages, owing to the brown men.

There are more Japanese in Denver, compared to the population, than there were Chinamen in San Francisco prior to the big fire. The Japanese population is increasing rapidly, and boarding-houses are being established between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets on Blake street to accommodate new arrivals.

Some of the factories in Denver are employing Japanese, as their services are secured at a much lower wage than white men, and the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado and Southern railways are said to be using Japanese as helpers and to perform other duties at their shops in this city. The Denver & Rio Grande railway is said to have several dozen Japs, and the Colorado & Southern about the same number. The Western Packing Company is also reported to be employing Japs, and the Great Western Sugar Company is said to have large numbers at work.

One can go into hardly any of the large office buildings without finding Japanese acting as porters. They are driving wagons and entering into nearly all lines of work in competition with white men.

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly considers the condition as very grave. Employers are looking for cheap labor and are encouraging the importation of Japanese. Such hordes are coming that the livelihood of thousands of Denver citizens is threatened, and drastic steps will have to be taken to prevent serious trouble.

The Japanese have taken possession of a part of Chinatown and have crowded some negroes off Blake street between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. The houses on Black street are used as boarding-houses by Japanese.

The houses at 2028, 2023 and 2044 Blake street are also Japanese boarding-houses. At Eighteenth and Market streets is a Japanese boarding-house, a poolroom and a barber shop. Between Blake and Wazee streets on Eighteenth street is a three-story building used as a Japanese supply house and employment agency. Men and materials are furnished to all parts of the State.

The Japanese have also become established at other places between Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets and between Market and Wazee streets. The work of laying the tracks of the Union Pacific Railway on Blake street is being done almost exclusively by Japanese.

The Japanese spend the little money they do part with in their own colony. The money they take from white men is spent sparingly in the Japanese stores and the rest is either put in the banks or sent to Japan for the purpose of bringing their cousins or other relatives over to this country. Nearly all the Japanese claim kinship and are cousins of some sort.

The encouragement for Japanese to come to this country was first given by the railroads, all of which find difficulty in securing section men and men to work in building new lines. But the Japs are not keeping to common hard labor, but are trying to do all kinds of work. They have almost succeeded in supplanting the negroes as porters, and are rapidly taking the place of skilled workmen in shops and factories.

According to the annual report of Colonel Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey, the percentage of children under the legal age employed in New Jersey factories is less than it has been for many years. The agitation against child labor is showing its effect.

When you purchase ready-made clothing, see that it bears the Garment Workers' label.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY.

Modern machinery, modern education, increased skill and the tendency toward specialization in all the branches of trade have exerted a tendency toward decreasing the hours of labor. It would be better to go back to barbarism if the progress of civilization did not make the average conditions of life easier and better. All the discoveries of science, all the achievements of inventive genius, all the power of steam and electricity, all the wonders of new machinery, would mean little if they did not result in the shortening of hours of labor, and in widening the area of opportunity. Such, in fact, has been the result of the progress of industry of the past century. There can be no doubt but that labor is better off by reason of the scientific inventions and discoveries and that the advance of civilization has made life on the whole better worth living.

The world is learning to do more work in less hours. On the whole, those industries turn out the most and best work whose workers are best housed, best paid, best treated, and are not overburdened. There has been in the past century a remarkable decrease in the hours of labor in all departments of endeavor. This is not only true in those industries which have the benefit of highly organized labor, but in the other departments of business. Merchants and bankers keep much shorter hours than they did a century, or even half a century ago, and yet accomplish much more in the time they do devote to labor. There is a more intense concentration that achieves more in six and eight hours than was formerly turned out in ten and twelve hours. The world perhaps works harder than it did fifty years ago, but it works fewer hours and has therefore more time for recreation. And this fact is a legitimate proof of the progress which has been made by scientific achievements and inventions. It is quite possible to conceive of a time when by reason of improved processes of production the world will be able to accomplish in five days what has been done with difficulty in six days.

The idea to be aimed at is not a world in which labor shall be eliminated, for this earth would be a very dreary and uncomfortable place in which there was nothing to do. The idea is an abundance of work for all, but work under the best possible conditions.—*Ex.*

CHILDREN SACRIFICED BY TOBACCO TRUST.

People who patronize the product of the American Tobacco Company can find food for reflection in the following account of how it conducts its business of manufacturing in Chicago:

Twelve-year-old children go to "school" at the tobacco factories on the West Side. The American Tobacco Company does not employ union labor if it knows it. It cannot use entirely inexperienced children. As a result, all along Halsted, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets there exist so-called "schools" for cigarmaking. At these factories only children are employed. At one on Newberry avenue thirty children, mostly Russians, are used. They receive no pay and are bound out to learn the trade.

As with the American Tobacco factories, no one is admitted to these shops and no child is taken unless its parents are known.

The American Tobacco Company is capitalized at \$71,000,000. It thrives on cheap woman and child labor. Over 80 per cent of the tobacco workers in the trust factories are women and children. One factory containing 797 workers has nothing but women. Unorganized woman-labor is cheap labor. Here are wages paid in trust factories and in union factories: For the making of 5-cent cigars the American Tobacco Company pays from \$1.50 to \$8 per thousand, averaging \$5.50. For the same work the union factories pay from \$6 to \$10.50.

Twenty per cent of the girls working in the trust factories receive but \$3 per week.—*Exchange.*

Demand union-labeled goods.

MISUSE OF THE INJUNCTION.

T. CARL SPELLING AND JOHN MITCHELL AT CIVIC FEDERATION MEETING.

General Attorney for the American Federation of Labor T. Carl Spelling was the first speaker on the question of "Government by Injunction." Mr. Spelling stated that what is meant by "government by injunction" is "that power which has been superadded by the courts of the country to their constitutional power, by which they rule, or are said to rule, despotically upon certain occasions in the matters brought before them in litigation; that is, they rule in excess of their jurisdiction."

"If there be such a thing in this country," he said, as 'government by injunction,' as we believe there is, then it is a most despotic government; that is, it is a government without limitation, without check or restraint, and government exercised by one man without responsibility or liability to account to any other man or to any other power on earth. In our form of government there is no way to reach a Judge for his misdeeds, except by impeachment, and that has long ago been demonstrated to be a worthless remedy against judicial usurpation."

Mr. Spelling reviewed briefly the judicial history of the country as affecting the subject under discussion, claiming in substance that the effect of "government by injunction" was special legislation by an authority other than the properly constituted lawmaking body. He claimed that the fundamental limitation imposed by the long course of judicial history and procedure was that an injunction shall never be granted, except to protect property or property rights. He believed this to be the keynote of the whole issue under discussion. He said that authorities do not distinguish between property, that is, visible and tangible property, and property rights, as regards its bearing on this question. He claimed that the representatives of labor have never insisted that in the case of a trade dispute, if men should undertake to inflict any injury to any property or property rights, for instance, such as trespassing on land, attempting to set fire to buildings or wrecking machinery—anything to which any kind of violence could be offered—he claimed that they never have insisted that in any such case a writ of injunction to prevent it would not be available. Labor unions, he said, were not trying to abolish the remedy by injunction. "It is not correct to say that never can an injunction issue against strikers or against the workingman or in a conflict between capital and labor, because an injunction is always available, and always ought to be used, when anybody, whether workingmen or unionists, or men who do not belong to that class, attempt to inflict any kind of irreparable injury upon property or property rights. We are absolutely safe in assuming and adhering to that position."

Referring to an injunction in trade disputes, Mr. Spelling said: "No court in Christendom has any jurisdiction to restrain me or anybody else from advising any man not to work, not to keep a contract, not to obey the law; you cannot enjoin me in any court for going out and advising men to commit even arson, or murder, or anything else. Now, that sounds harsh, and that is where a great real of our difficulty has arisen. When anybody proposes to check the usurpation and abuse and excesses of the courts, they say: 'You are advocating violence; you are in favor of disorder.' Now, I admit that it is deplorable that men can be advised to commit crime, to injure people, and to stir up trouble, and put the public to a great amount of inconvenience; but, I tell you, it is more deplorable, it is a thing that will lead to the most disastrous results, if irresponsible men on the bench for life are to be allowed to use their authority above the law and above all the departments of government, to become unrestrained despots, take one side in every trade dispute, become guardians of peace and order and morality in the community, decide ex parte upon a one-sided showing, that hundreds and thousands of men are about to violate the law, and send

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forth the special decrees, these enactments of special legislation—for that is what they are—to paralyze and destroy the rights of all these men; I say that is the most dangerous tendency in our government. I do not except the tendency toward monopolization and combination, the suppression of trade; I think that can be remedied. I think that will work itself out; but, I tell you, if these vicious and far-reaching precedents are to be recognized as the law of the land, and the Judges are to be encouraged or permitted to go on building more on top of these, that they will soon constitute and erect outside the regular organizations and branches of government a power as despotic as that which destroyed Rome, as that which was exercised in the days of Caligula, as that which was exercised by the notorious and infamous Star Chamber. The liberties of the people of this country are more endangered by that tendency and by that practice than by any other."

Referring to some of the injunctions issued by the courts, Mr. Spelling stated that "they have enjoined men from preventing, by persuasion, or by any means whatever, men from entering the employ of the complainant, that is, the party who went by his attorney before the Judge and got out the writ of injunction. They have enjoined men from marching on the public highway; they have enjoined them from meeting in places far from the premises of the employer against whom they struck, and from having music and making speeches and presenting their cause to the public. They have done what I call most unwarranted and outrageous things. These things have been done by the courts, exercising all the powers and functions of government on one side in a trade dispute. And you don't hear of any strikers ever going to a court to get an injunction; it is always the other side. Now, the court in such a case palpably and flagrantly takes the side of one party in a litigation, and the stronger party at that, despite the greater numbers of the other side. So long as this power is recognized as belonging to those Judges they will, on a pretense, on a claim and allegation that men are about to resort to violence, prevent them from doing innocent and legal things, and taking the proper steps for the preservation of their constitutional rights. We simply want these usurpations lopped off. If we had the law before these usurpations began—before a system of precedents was built up in contravention of the ancient and just rule on this subject—we would not demand any legislation. It is not to change the law; all we want is the recognition of our rights as they stood before these usurpations."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was the closing speaker on the subject of "Government by Injunction." Among other things he said:

"Do you know that in labor disputes, when the proposition to arbitrate is made, very often—indeed, almost generally—the workingmen will make the reservation that the question to be arbitrated shall not be submitted to a Federal Judge? I do not share fully in these apprehensions, but the very fact that workingmen do express a fear of the impartiality of the Federal judiciary is in itself a matter of grave concern, not alone to those who have suffered from the injunction, but to the entire people of this country. Men do not lose confidence without cause, or at least without the belief that they have cause. So many injunctions have been issued, so many laboring men have been incarcerated because of the violation or alleged violation of these injunctions—not because of the commission of crime, not because they have violated any law of the land, but because they have insisted upon doing those things which they have a legal and constitutional right to do.

"I wish to say for myself—and I yield to no man living in loyalty to this country—that if a Judge were to enjoin me from doing something that I had a legal, a constitutional, and a moral right to do, I should violate the injunction. I shall, as one American, preserve my liberty and the liberties of the people even against the usurpation of the Federal

judiciary, and in doing this I shall feel that I am best serving the interests of my country.

"It is indeed unfortunate that within recent years the courts have gone so far in the exercise of their equity power. It is presumed that injunctions shall be issued only in cases where there is no adequate remedy at law. It is presumed that they are issued in cases where there is danger of the infliction of irreparable injury. In a coal strike in West Virginia, for instance, an injunction is issued; this injunction restrains the men from the commission of crimes and also from the performance of acts which are entirely legal within themselves. The men proceed under direction of their attorneys to do only those things that they have a legal right to do, and they are called into court—they are charged with no crime, they are simply asked, have they violated that injunction? They are permitted to make no defense. They, as truthful men, plead that they have violated the injunction, that they have walked upon the highway, that they have spoken to the men who wanted to work; the consequence is that they are sentenced to prison, not for violating the law, not for the commission of any illegal act, but because they have done those things which they had a legal right to do; and they are sent to prison without a trial by a jury of their peers. It is to this phase of the injunction that we take exception."

"What a bright little thing!" exclaimed the society woman, patronizingly cooing at a baby out for an airing in the park. "Whose little one is this?" "Yours, ma'am," replied the nurse. "I'm the new nurse that kem yisterd'y."—*Exchange.*

The Hired Man—I'm l'aving, sir.

The Farmer—Why?

The Hired Man—The missus is getting to talk to me just as she talks to you, but she forgets I can l'ave, sir.—*Ex.*

The Man—None of their relatives will speak to them since their elopement.

The Girl—They ought to be a very happy couple.—*Puck.*

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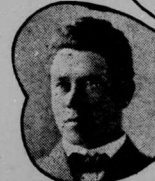


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SACRIFICING THE CHILDREN.

For thirty years the trades unions of the United States have been combating child labor, but the general public gave little heed to the warfare, reasoning from the assumption that the unions were antagonistic for reasons that were purely selfish. Labor leaders pointed out the result of this growing evil, but still the general public gave no heed. Finally thoughtful people began an investigation—people who could not be charged with selfish interest in opposing the employment of children in industrial occupations—and the awful truth so long proclaimed by the trades unions began dawning upon the public mind. For a time it was threatened that the anti-child-labor crusade would degenerate into a "fad," a sort of diversion for the idle rich, but the crusade received such an impetus because of the investigations of sociologists that it is now well-nigh universal.

A majority of the States have already enacted laws restricting the employment of children, but these laws have been loosely drawn, the primary purpose being to cater to the so-called "labor vote" without alienating the support of the employers who profit enormously by the employment of children. Even these loosely drawn laws have not been enforced with any degree of earnestness, and as a result the employment of children has not only become a national curse, but it is threatening the very foundations of government. It has taken long and weary years for the crusade against child labor to gather momentum, but it now seems to be sweeping over the land, and there is a bright prospect that something tangible will be given the people. Senator Beveridge's bill, which has been printed in the *Commoner*, strikes at the very root of the evil and aims to provide a uniform law which will govern in interstate affairs. This will strengthen State laws and make it more nearly possible to enforce them as they should be enforced. Senator Beveridge's bill provides that:

"Six months from and after the passage of this Act no carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation the products of any factory or mine in which children under fourteen years of age are employed or permitted to work, which products are offered to said interstate carrier by the firm, person or corporation owning or operating said factory or mine, or any officer or agent thereof, for transportation into any State or Territory than the one in which said factory is located."

The bill provides for suitable affidavits and penalties. The need of such a law ought to be apparent to any man or woman who has given even a superficial study to the problem of child labor.

A few years ago the astounding assertion was made that from 60,000 to 70,000 children in the one city of New York "went breakfastless to school every morning." This assertion was widely copied throughout the country and attracted the attention of students of sociology. Among them was John Spargo, who immediately set to work to investigate the "child problem," with the result that he has given to the public a book, "The Bitter Cry of the Children," which should be read by every man and woman whose heart beats in sympathy with the children and who strives for the best in the future of this republic. Mr. Spargo says in his preface:

"A word of personal explanation may not be out of place here. I have been privileged to know something of the leisure and luxury of wealth, and more of the toil and hardship of poverty. When I write of hunger, I write of what I have experienced—not the enviable hunger of health, but the sickening hunger of destitution. So, too, when I write of child labor, I know that nothing I have written of the toil of little boys and girls, terrible as it may seem to some readers, approaches the real truth of its horrors. I have not tried to write a sensational book, but to present a careful and candid statement of facts which seem to me to be of vital social significance."

Mr. Spargo may not have strived for the sensational, but no man or woman in whose breast lingers

one spark of human sympathy can read that book without a shudder of horror. And he who reads the book and does not resolve to do a part in ridding the country of this gigantic evil is not a citizen upon whom the country may with safety rely. Mr. Spargo touches the real point when he says that "it is a strange fact of social psychology that people in the mass, whether nations or smaller communities, have much less feeling and conscience than the same people have as individuals. People whose souls would cry out against such conditions as we have described coming under their notice in a specific case, en masse are unmoved."

That has all along been the chief obstacle in the warfare against the evil of child labor. The sight of one underfed child would instantly arouse sympathy in the breast of the beholder; the indisputable fact that tens of thousands of children were starving made no impression.

Mr. Spargo's investigation included almost every branch of industry in the country, and his study brought him into contact with the evil of child labor in its most hideous aspects. Bearing in mind that he makes the declaration that what he has written "does not approach the real horrors" of child labor, the following extracts from "The Bitter Cry of the Children" may give the readers some faint idea of the giant evil which Senator Beveridge's bill aims to destroy, and against which the aroused conscience of a nation must fight if it would wipe out this crime against childhood—a crime that is fraught with the gravest menace to the future of this republic:

"Some years ago," says Mr. Spargo, "in one of the mean streets of Paris, I saw, in a dingy window, a picture that stamped itself indelibly upon my memory. It was not, judged by artistic canons, a great picture; on the contrary, it was crude and ill drawn and might almost have been the work of a child. Torn, I think, from the pages of an anarchist paper, *La Revolte*, it was, perchance, a protest drawn from the very soul of some indignant worker. A woman, haggard and fierce of visage, representing France, was seated upon a heap of child skulls and bones. In her gnarled and knotted hands she held the writhing form of a helpless babe, whose flesh she was gnawing with her teeth. Underneath in red ink was written in crude characters: 'The wretch! She devours her own children!' My mind goes back to the picture; it is literally true to-day that this great nation, in its commercial madness, devours its babes."

After careful investigation Mr. Spargo declares: "It would, I think, be quite within the mark to say that the number of child workers under fifteen is at present 2,250,000." And this in the United States of America!

"Capital has neither morals nor ideals," says Mr. Spargo. "Its interests are always and everywhere expressible in terms of cash profits. Capital in the United States in the twentieth century calls for children as loudly as it called in England a century ago." He then arraigns the greedy capitalists by the unequivocal assertion that "whatever advance has been made in the direction of legislative protection of children from the awful consequences of premature exploitation has been made in the face of bitter opposition from the exploiters."

In the New York Legislature during the session of 1903 the owners of canning factories of the State used their utmost power to have their industry exempted from the humane but inadequate provisions of the child-labor law, notwithstanding that *babes four years old were known to be working in their factories*. The Northern owners of Alabama cotton mills secured the repeal of the laws passed in 1887 prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age for more than eight hours a day.

Describing a visit to the flax mill in Paterson, N. J., Mr. Spargo says he tried to get speech with some of the child workers, but was able to do so with only one. She said she was thirteen years old, but Mr. Spargo declares that she could not have been more than ten. "If she was thirteen," says

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 22, St. Mungo Building, N. W. Corner
Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street

UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

Published by authority of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delineator, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern-Review, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Photographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.)
Columbiad, (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book.
Men and Women, (M.)

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)
Saturday Evening Post, (W.)

Springfield, Mass.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)
New England Homestead, (W.)
American Agriculturist, (W.)
Farm and Home, (S. M.)
Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)
Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

Mr. Spargo, "perhaps the nature of her employment will explain her puny, stunted body. She works in the 'steam room' of the flax mill. All day long, in a room filled with clouds of steam, she has to stand barefooted in pools of water, twisting coils of wet hemp. When I saw her she was dripping wet, though she said she had worn a rubber apron all day. In the coldest evenings of winter little Marie and hundreds of other little girls must go out from the superheated steam rooms into the bitter cold just in that condition.

"I shall never forget my first visit to a glass factory at night," continues Mr. Spargo. "It was a big wooden structure, so loosely built that it afforded little protection from the draughts, surrounded by a high fence with several rows of barbed wire stretched across the top. I went to the foreman of the factory, and he explained to me the reason for the stockade-like fence. 'It keeps the young imps inside once we've got 'em for the night shift,' he said. The 'young imps' were, of course, the boys employed, about forty in number, at least ten of whom were under age." The working hours of these "young imps" were from 5:30 p. m. until 3:30 a. m. After watching these boys at their work, Mr. Spargo says, he could readily understand why the employers preferred to hire boys for that particular work. He says: "It is difficult to get men to do this work, because men cannot stand the pace and get tired too quickly."

Mr. Spargo tried his 'prentice hand as a "breaker boy" at an anthracite mine. There are thousands of boys so employed. Their duty is to sit over the long chutes and pick out the slate from the running coal. They are enveloped all the time in a blinding cloud of coal dust. Mr. Spargo thus describes the experiment:

"I once stood in a breaker for half an hour and tried to do the work that a twelve-year-old boy was doing day after day for ten hours at a stretch for 60 cents a day. The gloom of the breaker appalled me. Outside the sun shone brightly, the air was pellucid, and the birds sang in chorus with the trees and the rivers. Within the breaker there was blackness, clouds of deadly dust enfolded everything, the harsh grinding roar of the machinery and the ceaseless rushing of the coal through the chutes filled my ears. I tried to pick out the pieces of slate from the hurrying streams of coal, often missed them; my hands were cut and bruised in a few minutes; I was covered from head to feet with coal dust, and for many hours afterward I was expectorating some of the small particles of anthracite I had swallowed. I could not do that work and live—but there were boys of ten and twelve years of age doing it for 50 and 60 cents a day!"

"In New Jersey and Pennsylvania," says Mr. Spargo, "I have seen hundreds of children, boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twelve years, at work in the factories belonging to the 'cigar trust.' Some of these factories are known as 'kindergartens' on account of the large number of small children employed in them. It is by no means a rare occurrence for children in these factories to faint or fall asleep over their work, and I have heard a foreman in one of them say it was 'enough for one man to do just to keep the kids awake.' Often the 'factories' are poorly lighted, ill-ventilated tenements, in which work, whether for children or adults, ought to be prohibited. Children work as many as fourteen or sixteen hours in these little 'home factories,' and in cities like Pittsburg it is not unusual for them, after attending school all day, to work from 4 p. m. until 12:30 a. m. making 'tobies' or 'stogies,' for which they receive from 8 to 10 cents per hundred."

Patrons of the "cigar trust" should ponder over these amazing statements. Their truth is beyond question.

Mr. Spargo declares that he has seen children six or seven years old at work in New York canning factories at 2 o'clock in the morning. In Oxford, Md., he saw a tiny girl, seven years old, who had worked for twelve hours in an oyster canning factory. And there are nearly 300 of such canning

factories in Maryland, all of them employing young children.

"In the sweat shops, and more particularly the poorly paid home industries, the kindergartens are robbed to provide baby slaves," says Mr. Spargo. "I am perfectly well aware that many persons will smile incredulously at the thought of infants from three to five years old working. 'What can such babies do?' they ask." Then Mr. Spargo proceeds to answer that question by citing specific instances where mere babies were engaged in work. "Take the case of little Annetta Fanchina, for example," he says. "The work she was doing when I saw her, wrapping paper about pieces of wire, was very similar to the play of better favored children. She was compelled to do it, however, from early morn till late at night, and even denied the right to sleep. For her, therefore, what might be play for some other child, became the most awful bondage and cruelty." What can four-year-old babies do? Mr. Spargo has seen them, not a score, but hundreds, driven to work. "They pull basting threads, that you and I may wear cheap garments; they arrange the petals of artificial flowers; they sort beads; they paste boxes; they do more than that. I know of a room where a dozen or more little children are seated on the floor, surrounded by barrels, and in those barrels is found human hair, matted, tangled and blood-stained—you can imagine the condition, for it is not my hair and yours that is cut off in the hour of death."

But even the most copious extracts from Mr. Spargo's book will not suffice to picture even faintly the awful horrors of child labor as he has seen it. He declares that he saw, hundreds of times, conditions that he dare not attempt to describe in a printed book; conditions revolting in their bestiality; conditions that are rearing a generation of criminals without even a faint knowledge of decency or morality. And to this end the greed for gold is driving this great republic. Mr. Spargo's book should be read by every patriotic man and woman in America, and having read it, they should set forth, determined to wipe this crime from the calendar. Senator Beveridge should have the support of the great American people in his warfare against this evil. It is an evil that must be eradicated, and that soon, for already its deadly effects are showing upon the body politic. It is enough to say: "Oh, there is no danger that my child will ever be subjected to such conditions." That was the plea of the first murderer, but it was not effective.—The Commoner.

CANADIAN ARBITRATION.

An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities was passed recently by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

The measure provides for Government investigation of labor disputes in the industries connected with public utilities, and imposes fines upon those responsible for causing strikes or lockouts prior to the holding of such Government investigation. The fine for employes is from \$10 to \$50, and for employers from \$100 to \$1,000 for each day of the illegal strike or lockout, respectively.

There is also a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 upon "any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare a lockout, or any employe to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act."

This seems to be compulsory arbitration with a club.

The project to establish distributing stations for farm products and manufactured labeled products, to be controlled by unions and organized farmers, are going forward in a practical manner in Chicago. Detroit union people have also taken hold of the idea in earnest.

The way to get rich is to lay up part of your own income, and as much as possible of other people's.—Somerville Journal.

NEWMAN'S FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES

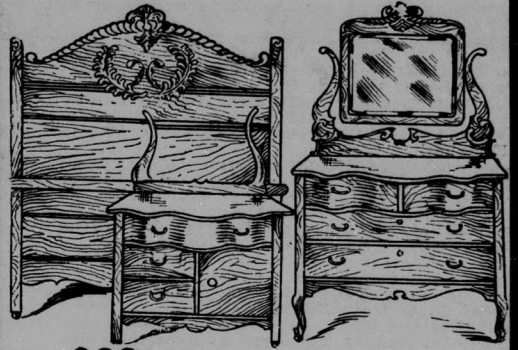
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND WOMEN 2200-2212 Mission St.

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THIS BED ROOM SUITE (WORTH \$50) \$29

A handsome golden oak suite of 3 pieces—Dresser, Bed and Commode. Magnificently carved and worthy of a place in the finest home.



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San Francisco, Cal.

FRANK BROS.

The Big Union Store

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.
Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.
Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.
Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.
Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.
Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.
Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.
Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.
Foundry Employees—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.
Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.
Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.
Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.
Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.
Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.
Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 13, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.
Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.
Ramblers—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.
Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.
Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.
Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.
Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.
Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.
Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.
Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.
Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.
Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
Flour—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Groceries—James Butler, New York City.
Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Whiskey—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Buttons—Kremetz & Co., Newark, N. J.
Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.
Corsets—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
Gloves—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
Hats—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.
Shoes—J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Bulletin.
Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.
Pottery and Brick—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.
Cement—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

Carriage and Wagon Builders—S. R. Bailly & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

General Hardware—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.
Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carbarundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Kern Barber Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Carbondale Machine Company, Carbondale, Pa.; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.
Stoves—"Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Railways—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.
Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
Wood and Furniture.
Bags—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
Furniture—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
Gold Beaters—Hastings and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.
Leather—A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.
Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.
Wall Paper—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.
Watches—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.
Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

"John," said Mrs. Tompkins, and there was a trace of tears in her eyes, "mother told me this morning that she wanted to be cremated." "All right, Arabella," replied Mr. Tompkins cheerfully, "when will she be ready?"—*Exchange*.

Mrs. Backpay—"Good morning, sir. Will you take a chair?" Installment House Collector—"No, thank you, ma'am, I've come to take the piano."—*Exchange*.

"I like to hear a man say just what he thinks," said the frank, outspoken person. "Yes," answered the diplomat, "it's amusing to hear him. But I shouldn't care to be the man."—*Washington Star*.

This is the Label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
 Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
 H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
 Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
 Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
 Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
 L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
 O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
 L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
 H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.
 Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
 Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
 McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
 T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
 H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
 M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
 Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
 W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.
 A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.
 Jussatiss & Kainan, 923 Buchanan street.
 Joe Foss, 2977 Mission street.
 Martin Bros., Market street.
 H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (16) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (32) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (39) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 234 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (56) Gilmarin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

- (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

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| American Monthly Review of Reviews | Motor |
| American Shoe and Leather Reporter | Motor Age |
| All-Story Magazine | Motor Boat |
| Ainslee's | Motor Field |
| Appleton's Magazine | Motor Print |
| American Shoemaking | Motor World |
| Argosy | Mother Earth |
| Apothecary and New England Druggist | Musical Age |
| Arkansas Magazine | Musical Courier |
| American Boy | Musical Leader |
| American Field | McCall's |
| American Miller | Metropolitan |
| American Republic | Munsey's |
| American Yachtsman | National Builder |
| Ad Sense | New World |
| Argonaut | News Letter |
| Argus | National Magazine |
| Auto Era | Nautilus |
| Out-Door Life | New England Eagle |
| American Magazine | North American Review |
| Arena | Observer |
| Babyhood | Open Court |
| Balance (The) | Outlook |
| Billposter (The) | Overland Monthly |
| Brush and Pencil | Outing Magazine |
| Bridge | Popular Magazine |
| Brains | Pilgrim |
| Boot and Shoe Recorder | People's |
| Bankers' Magazine | Poultry Keeper |
| Bohemian | Photo Beacon |
| Broadway Magazine | Photo Era |
| Breeders' Gazette | Pandex of the Press |
| Banker and Tradesman | Paris Modes |
| Bookman (The) | Physical Culture |
| Camera Craft | Police Gazette |
| Cassell's Magazine | Pictorial Review |
| Catholic Union & Times | Poultry Gazette |
| Chat | Printers' Ink |
| Charities and The Commons | Progress (New York) |
| Churchman | Progressive Printer |
| Citizen | Public Opinion |
| Columbia Law Review | Puck publications |
| Commercial Bulletin | Recreation |
| Country Gentleman | Railway Age |
| Current Literature | Railroad Gazette |
| Crockett's Weeklies | Railroad Man |
| Clipper | Republic |
| Cosmopolitan | Review of Reviews |
| Commoner | Railroad Man's Magazine |
| Collier's | Reader Magazine |
| Detective (The) | Railway Postoffice |
| Dial | Salesmanship |
| Dominant | Short Stories |
| Downing's | Sketch Book |
| Dramatic Mirror | Spalding's Baseball Guide |
| Dramatic Review | Spalding's Athletic Libraries |
| Dry Goods | Sportsman's Review |
| Everybody's Magazine | Sports Afield |
| Etude | Stageland |
| Economist | Style and American Dressmaker |
| Editor (The) | Street Railway Journal |
| Electrical Review | Street Railway News |
| Engineering Magazine | Street Railway Review |
| Fourth Estate | Suggestions |
| Four Track News | Sunset |
| Fiber and Fabric | Scribner's Magazine |
| Field and Stream | Southern Breeze |
| Farm News | Sportsman |
| Fore'n Aft | Scientific American |
| Gray Goose | Shoe Retailer |
| Gunter's Magazine | Scrap Book |
| Golden Age (Atlanta) | Success |
| Home Magazine | Sis Hopkins' Own Book |
| Home Talk | Smith's Magazine |
| Horseman | Standard & Vanity Fair |
| Horse Review | Technical World |
| Hibernian | Telephony |
| Harper's Bazar | Ten Story Book |
| Harper's Weekly | Theater |
| Harper's Magazine | Tobacco Journal |
| Iconoclast | Trained Nurse |
| Irrigation Age | Travel Magazine |
| Independent | Truth |
| Inland Printer | Twentieth Century Magazine |
| Judge publications | Typewriter Topics |
| Judicious Advertising | Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian |
| Lajoie's Baseball Guide | Wasp |
| Leaden Heel | Waverly Magazine |
| Leather Manufacturer | Wayside Tales |
| Leslie's | Western Field |
| Life | Western Electrician |
| Little Chronicle | Woman's World |
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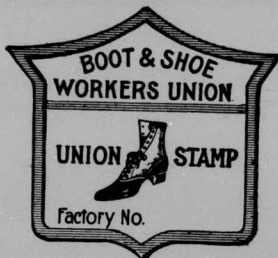
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 Guaranteed Capital and Surplus.....\$2,578,695.41
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 Deposits, December 31, 1906.....38,531,917.28
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Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
 Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13
 DEPOSITS - - - 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

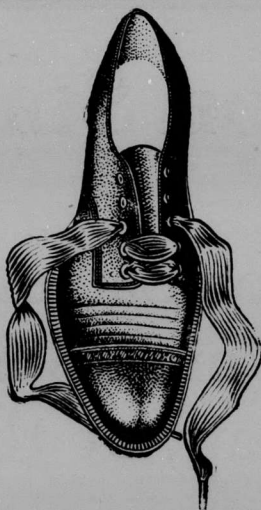
Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

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OUR SHOES ARE BETTER THAN OTHERS AND WILL COST YOU LESS—THAT HELPS SOME—HOW ABOUT IT?

DON'T YOU THINK YOU SHOULD THINK ABOUT THIS WHEN YOU BUY THAT NEXT PAIR?

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The \$5.00 Grade are Going Fast
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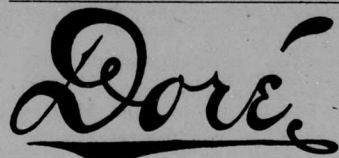
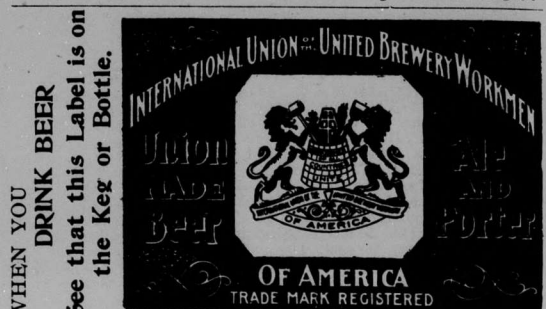


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